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FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE Charles S. Zuker 2307E-92710US 9362 09/492,029 01/26/2000 **EXAMINER** 20350 7590 11/17/2003 TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP RAO, MANJUNATH N TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER **ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER** EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834 1652

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/492,029	ZUKER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Manjunath N. Rao, Ph.D.	1652
The MAILING DATE of this communication	appears on the cover sheet wi	ith the correspondence address
THE REPLY FILED 10-14-03 FAILS TO PLACE THE Therefore, further action by the applicant is required inal rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be eithe condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Application (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114	to avoid abandonment of this er: (1) a timely filed amendmer opeal (with appeal fee); or (3)	application. A proper reply to a nt which places the application in
PERIOD FOI	R REPLY [check either a) or b	p)]
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the r		
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of no event, however, will the statutory period for reply exponent ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY 706.07(f).	cpire later than SIX MONTHS from the	ne mailing date of the final rejection.
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). ee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the pereceived under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the mely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See	eriod of extension and the correspond the of the shortened statutory period for the Office later than three months after	ding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension for reply originally set in the final Office action; or
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on 14 October 200 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37		
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entere	ed because:	
(a) they raise new issues that would require f	urther consideration and/or se	earch (see NOTE below);
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see No	ote below);	
(c) they are not deemed to place the application issues for appeal; and/or	ion in better form for appeal b	y materially reducing or simplifying the
(d) they present additional claims without car	nceling a corresponding numb	per of finally rejected claims.
NOTE:		
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following re	ejection(s):	
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) we canceling the non-allowable claim(s). 	ould be allowable if submitted	I in a separate, timely filed amendment
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ reques application in condition for allowance because		n considered but does NOT place the
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	because it is not directed SO	LELY to issues which were newly
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendate explanation of how the new or amended claim	• • •	• —
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follo	ws:	
Claim(s) allowed:		
Claim(s) objected to:		
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-29</u> .		
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:		
8. The proposed drawing correction filed on	_ is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐	disapproved by the Examiner.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-303 (Rev. 04-01)

10. Other: ____

9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.

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While applicants' response has overcome the objection of claims 25-27, their arguments are still not persuasive to overcome the rejection of claims 1-29 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Margolskee et al. (WO 93/21337, 10-28-1993), Bruch et al. (JBC, 1987, Vol. 262(5):2401-2404), Levine et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1990, Vol. 87:2329-2333) or Ray et al. (Gene, 1994, Vol. 149:337-340) and Negulescu et al. (WO 97/48820, 12-24-1997).

In response to the previous Office action applicants continue to traverse the above rejection mainly arguing that Margolskee et al. while, disclosing Gustducin, a G-protein α subunit specifically expressed in taste cells, does not disclose the taste cell specific G-protein β subunits of the present invention or its amino acid sequence and that while Ray et al. and Levine et al. disclose the sequence identity of the claimed β subunits, those polypeptides were cloned from heart cDNA library and have shown its expression in heart and brain but not in taste cells of the tongue. Applicants also argue that Examiner has not identified the reasons for motivation and that he has resorted to hindsight reasoning.

Examiner respectfully disagrees with such an argument. While the reference of Margolskee et al. is directed towards identification of compounds that modulate the activity of an α subunit of a G-protein in taste signal transduction, the publication does refer to other subunits such as the β and the γ. Examiner maintains his argument that the reference of Margolskee et al. by itself does contribute towards the obviousness and motivation for identification of compounds that modulate the activity of G-proteins involved in taste signal transduction. However, in order to support his rejection and counter the arguments by applicants that Margolskee et al. does not teach involvement of β subunit in taste signal transduction, Examiner

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has provided the reference of Bruch et al. which links the involvement of β subunit with taste modalities. Examiner vehemently disagrees with the applicants that he used hindsight reconstruction in concluding the obviousness of the claims. This is because, Margolskee et al. teach the importance of identification of compounds that modulate the taste signal transduction in general and while specifically directing their invention to identify compounds that modulate gustducin, the reference does provide a suggestion that compounds that modulate either α , β or γ have commercial value in food and pharmaceutical industry. Therefore, there was motivation and also a reasonable expectation of success in the art for identifying compounds that modulate taste signal transduction in general and applicant's argument that one of skill in the art would have arrived at such a conclusion only after reading the applicant's specification is highly misplaced.

Applicants also argue that as Bruch et al. fails to provide an amino acid sequence and therefore one of skill in the art would not know if the Bruch et al. G-protein had the same amino acid sequence to the presently claimed protein or that it is related to Ray or Levine proteins. Examiner respectfully disagrees with such an argument. This is because Bruch et al. clearly identify their protein as the \beta-protein and it is well within the knowledge of those skilled in the art to determine the amino acid sequence of a protein.

Applicants also argue that as Bruch et al. reference fails to provide the amino acid sequence it is non enabled. Examiner respectfully disagrees with such an argument. As stated above it is well within the knowledge of those skilled in the art to determine the amino acid sequence of a protein. Furthermore, the requirement of the amino acid sequence is not critical to

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the above invention. What is critical is the availability of the information that \(\beta\)-protein is involved in taste signal transduction and that is provided by Bruch et al. reference.

Regarding the references of Ray et al. and Levine et al., Examiner agrees that isolated the G-protein subunit from a different tissue, Examiner has used the references only to show that their amino acid sequences were available for those skilled in the art. After all, it would be obvious to those skilled in the art to do a search of the databases to see whether such a protein with its sequence is available in the art. Both the above references are used to further support the rejection. Therefore, even without the references of Ray et al. and Levine et al. above claims would have been rendered obvious by Bruch et al. and Margolskee et al. as they teach the main substance of the above invention.

Applicants continue their argument that Examiner's conclusion of the amino acid sequence being inherent to a protein is incorrect. Examiner respectfully disagrees with such an argument. It is well known in the art that all proteins have an amino acid sequence. There is no hind sight reasoning involved in such a conclusion. As stated above it would be have been obvious to those skilled in the art to do a search of the databases to see whether a \(\beta\)-protein with its sequence is available in the art.

Therefore the claimed invention would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Therefore for all the above reasons the rejection is maintained.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Manjunath N. Rao, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 703-306-5681. The examiner can normally be reached on 7.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ponnathapura Achutamurthy can be reached on 703-308-3804. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-4242 for regular communications and 703-308-4242 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0196.

Manjunath N. Rao November 5, 2003

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